

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9692 壓二十九百六十九第 日五月初正年五十精光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1889.

壓四月二英華香

PRICE 82 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 1, HIDEGIYU MARU, Japanese dr., 466, T. Will, Pt. Cockburn 29th January, Coals—M. K. KAISHA.

February 2, PATROCULUS, British steamer, 1,386, J. Pinfold, Shanghai 30th January, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

February 2, DIAMANTS, British steamer, 514, G. Taylor, Manila 30th January, General—RUSSELL & CO.

February 2, ANNA BERTHA, German bark, 103, H. Niemann, Kuching 31st January, Coals—RUSSELL & CO.

February 2, OANFA, British steamer, 1,970, W. S. Thompson, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Singapore 27th January, General—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

February 2, SHANNON, British steamer, 2,162, C. R. Edwards, London 20th December, and Singapore 28th January, Mills and General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

February 3, AMYOT, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, Wuda 30th January, Rice—SIEMSEN & CO.

February 3, CANOTTA, British steamer, 1,355, A. A. Fyfe, Singapore 20th January, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

February 3, METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, Nagasaki 29th January, Coal—M. B. KAISHA.

February 3, FAIRAH, British steamer, 1,068, W. B. Hardinge, Marseilles and Saigon 23rd January, Petroleum—HEWETT & CO.

February 3, TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, T. H. Clerg, from Surabaya, Sagar—BURTERFIELD & SWINE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
22nd FEBRUARY.

Dardana, British str., for Amoy.

Adriani, British str., for Hoochow.

Socorro, British str., for Hoochow.

Hidegiyu Maru, Jap. str., for Port Cockburn.

Hoolong, British str., for Swatow.

Patroculta, British str., for Singapore.

Glenara, British str., for Singapore.

Ching Wo, British str., for London.

DEPARTURES.

February 2, VENDON, British str., for Yokohama.

February 2, FOOKANG, British str., for Whampoa.

February 2, DRAVONGONE, British steamer, for Bangkok.

February 2, NINGPO, German str., for Whampoa.

February 2, TRIUMPH, German str., for Saigon.

February 2, DJEMMAH, French str., for Shanghai.

February 2, ALWINE, German str., for Hoochow.

February 2, KWONGSUNG, British str., for Swatow.

February 2, GLENFARN, British str., for London.

February 2, HALLOWOOD, British str., for Coast Ports.

February 3, CHINGWO, British str., for London.

February 3, HIDEGIYU MARU, Japanese str., for Port Cockburn.

February 3, IRIS, British col., for Singapore.

February 3, AMYOT, German str., for Whampoa.

February 3, KITT, British bark for S. F. COESE.

PASSAGES.

ARRIVED.

Per Dianante, str., from Manila.—Mr. G. A. Witt.

Per Patroculta, str., from Shanghai.—Capt. Nelson, and 8 Chinese.

Per Onua, str., from Glasgow, &c.—80 Chinese.

Per Camerons, str., from Singapore.—Midshipman K. M. McMillan, and 8 Chinese.

Per Sionas, str., for Hongkong.—From London—Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. Lippakid & sons, Chater, Mothland, H. Mason, Rose and native male servant, Rev. Mr. Barker, Dr. Kuhn, From Gibraltar—Admiral T. da Silva, Mrs. and Miss de Silva and maid, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. V. Pirie Penning—Mr. Chin Ah Hoeng and native servant, From Singapore—Lieut. A. G. Vincent and servant, and Mr. Parham. For Shanghai.—From London—Miss Allen and sister. For Yokohama—Mr. Mick.

DEPARTED.

Per Djemnah, str., for Shanghai.—From Mar-silis—Messrs. Alph. Lohios, Ang. Philipo, Pelletier, and Rev. P. Rathous, For Kobe—From Colombo—Messrs. Aloot, Diamantthal, and Nagasho. For Yokohama—From Mar-silis—Colonel and Mrs. Alarabah, Mr. and Mrs. Ravilid and Infan, Rev. Mr. Barker, G. W. Barker, Mr. Earl, S. Suyehiro, T. Vardon, T. Longin, G. Reiffen, Ito Hosa, Mr. Majisho, Bond, G. Guyer, and G. da G. From Singapore.—Mr. Shoyoi. From Saigon—Mr. Cotter.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Diamond, from Manila 30th January, reports had strong wind and fine weather.

The British steamer Patroculta, from Shaog-hai 30th January, reports had fresh breeze and dull weather.

The Japanese steamer Hidegiyu Maru, from Port Cockburn 29th January, reports had fresh moonsoon with cloudy and rainy weather throughout.

The British steamer Melapedia, from Nagasaki 29th January, reports experienced frost to strong moonsoon and confused sea; from thence to port fresh monsoon with smooth sea.

The British steamer Onua, from Glasgow, Liverpool, and Singapore 28th January, re-ports had strong N.E. monsoon from Singapore to h-12 N.; from thence to port moderate weather.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS
Sold Everywhere.

THE HINDOO PEN with OBlique Points,
Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

RECOMMENDED by 2347 Newspapers and
Awarded many Prize Medals.

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers
the PRODUCTIONS of the "CHINA
SUGAR, HOPPING, CO. LTD.", can
be forwarded to us, obtained by RELENT
FOR CASH, at No. 3, Pool Street, at the same
Prices as at the BREWERY; or Retail Orders
will be delivered at address in town on applica-tions, forwarding their monthly requirements
in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF EXPIRY OF
OPIUM FARM.

THE exclusive Privileges of Boiling and
Preparing Opium and Selling or Re-tail-ing
Opium so boiled or prepared will Cease
on the 28th day of January, 1889. No Boiled
or Prepared Opium purchased from us or our
Licences will be used after the 28th day of March,
1889 at NOON, without the consent of the New
Holder of such exclusive privilege as aforesaid:
Dated 26th January, 1889.

KHOOTONG POH,
and
CHEAH TEK SOON,
Opium Farmers.

INTIMATIONS.

THE S T A N D A R D L I F E O F F I C E, AND ITS FUNDS

OF
SIX AND A HALF MILLIONS STORING
ARE THEREFORE WHOLLY AVAILABLE FOR LIABILITIES
IN CONNECTION WITH
LIFE ASSURANCES

AND ANNUITIES.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,

Agents, Hongkong.

THE HALL & HOLTZ
CO-OPERATIVE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINTER SEASON.

WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS,
MERINO AND LAMB'S WOOL HOSIERY.

WOOL SHAWLS, WOOL GOODS FOR
CHILDREN, LADIES' JAPANESE SILK
DRESSING GOWNS, EIDER DOWN
QUILTS, EIDER-DOWN CUSHIONS,
WOOLLEN RUGS, AND SCOTCH MAUDS
WHITE & SCARLET BLANKETS, ALL WOOL
FLANNELS, NEW MILLINERY, WALK
ING BOOTS, AND SHOES, &c., &c.

BALL SEASON.

RICH MOIRE SILKS & SATINS, BEAD
ED SILK NETS, OPERA CLOAKS AND
HOODS, SATIN SHOES all shades and
sizes, KID, SUÈDE, AND SILK GLOVES,
SILK, AND LISIBLE THREAD HOSE, NEW
FRIELINGS, FANS, FEATHERS,
FLOWERS, PERFUMES, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THE DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY
DEPARTMENTS are under the Personal
Supervision of Experienced EUROPEAN
ASSISTANTS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, 21st January, 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED

British Journal of Photography Almanack;

"Parlour"—the New Shanghai Com-
munity Almanack.

Xmas Numbers of Truth, The World, Vanity
Fair, Graphic.

Souvenirs des Hommes des Lettres, per
Alphonse Daniel.

Annual Sets of "Parlour" Library—
Budapest Library—"Racing," "Shoe
Fishing," "Cricket," "Athletics,"
"Football," &c.

What shall we do to-night, or Social Amuse-
ments for Evening Parties.

Stevens' Round the World on a Bicycle.

Aster's Grammar of Japanese Spoken Lang-
uage.

New Fountain Pens for the Pocket.

Complete Sets of the "Public Library."

Calvert's Mechanic's Almanack.

Real Japanese Note Paper and Envelopes.

With Coloured and Artistic designs.

Shaw's New Pocket Manual.

Mr. Poole's Tales.

Mr. Barnes' New York.

Wm. Black's Strange Adventures of a House
Boat.

Involdy's Logbooks, Cheap Ed., 25 cents.

Chung-Tso Myatic, Moralist, and Social
Reformer, by H. A. Giles.

Life of Hinom-Tsung, by S. Real.

Orville's House Plans, how to build a house
KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

20

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

PLANOS BY COLLARD & COLLARD.

PLANOS BY KIRKMAN.

for sale on convenient terms.

New Dance Programmes and Menus.

Demons Tennis-Bats.

Hargrave's New Novel "Col. Quaritch."

Mollie's Gleanings on Science.

Carpenter's Nature and Man.

Cobbe Scientific Spirit of Age.

Huxley's Practical Biology.

Anstey's Extra Master's Guide Book.

MacLean's Diseases in Tropical Climates.

Collier's Manual of Oil Painting.

Navy Engineers' Note Book.

Animal Physiology Diagrams.

Sappho Illustrated Ed.

New Stock of Oil Colours.

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.

WALTER W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIALITIES.

THE HALL & HOLTZ'S POE T

CUTLER PALMERS.

Analysed and Certified by PROFESSOR
CASSEL. East bottle bears his Certificate
of Purity. The Wine is as designated.

Apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,
or to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889.

NEW TALES.

THE BRITISH DAILY PRESS'

is the column of the

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".

Original Tales by WALTER BERNAT and
WILLIAM COLLINS having been much increased
after the production of Colonel Quaritch
V.C." by EDWARD HAGGARD, we are induced to
communicate with the New Year another venture.

The First Story by Mrs. MACQUOIRE is being
published, it will be followed by an original
Novel by

S. BARING GOULD,

author of "MARAH," "John Hedding," &c.,
and "Twenty-six Instants." This writer has the first rank
among living novelists, and his works are so well
known that no recommendation is required for
THE PENNYCOMEQUICKS.

may suppress the by-elections, but that would be a testimony to his strength, and a plain avowal of their defeat. The struggle will be death or glory for the General. As a rule, Parisians love always to do what will most tax the powers that be.

The holiday season is dull: the Panama crash has smashed good spirits, and the very unsatisfactory state of politics, only adds to the general depression and great discontent. It has been a bad year for politics, for business, and for progress. Viva 1888, may the Exhibition of 1889 bring something.

SILVER MINES AT JEHU.

Mr. E. J. Smithers, the United States Consul at Tientsin, forwards the following report: "Three hundred miles north-west of Tientsin, and half that distance north of the Great Wall, are the silver mines known to be worked in China. The mines are situated in the province of Feng-tung, a jurisdiction embracing a tract of country as large as the State of Pennsylvania, extending to the Province of Chihli, but easily under the local government centred in the city of Chihli, better known as Jehu, where a military governor is stationed, who is appointed direct by the Emperor, and holds his office for three years. The country forms the greater part of eastern Mongolia, and extends north of the Great Wall for the length of Peking eastward to the sea, and for the greater part northward to the Russian frontier of Siberia. The trade and tillage are everywhere in the hands of Chinese settlers, the native Mongols, being met with save in the extreme northern part of the country, where they devote themselves entirely to raising cattle."

There are two well-known silver mines fifty miles north of the city of Jehu, one called Yen-tung-han (Olmuy Mountain), ten miles apart. They have been worked by the natives for thirty years with moderate success, and for the value of about \$2,000,000 in refining and smelting being done entirely by Chinese methods. The ore is argentiferous lead or galena, and is found in thin, pay streaks, scattered throughout the mountains, between porphyry and limestone. Both mines are in high hills, which have been tunneled with native workmen and strip-mined. A few are found above water-level near the base of the hills. During the past ten years the mines have produced very little ore; the native miners reached the end of their resources, as they had come to the surface, and were compelled to remove the water. Although these mines work in a very primitive way, with rude tools and no blasting-powder, pumps, or machinery of any kind, the results they have accomplished are remarkable. Long, tortuous galleries, large enough to admit a man on hands and knees, have been cut through the hardest rock in every direction, the ore being brought up being laboriously carried to the surface in bags. The treatment of the ore thus extracted is also simple, for these untrained Chinese here, by long experience, discovered for themselves the rudiments of the science of smelting and refining silver ore, and are able to produce pure silver with the simplest possible appliances.

Of late years the proprietorship for these mines, worked under a license from the Government, for which a royalty of 33 per cent. of gross yield has been paid, has passed from hand to hand with steady loss to the investors. The last proprietors, a native joint-stock company, abandoned the place in despair after losing all their capital, about \$250,000.

At this time the condition of the mines was very bad, the attention of the grand secretary, Li Hui-chang, viceroy of this province, and he determined to have them officially examined and reported on by a foreign mining engineer. The viceroy had engaged the services of Mr. John A. Church, of New York, a mining expert of repute, and it was arranged for Mr. Church to examine the mines. He spent several months of last year at this work, and reported to the viceroy that the prospects of an outlay of money for pumping and hoisting water and for labor to open up the mines fully had not rendered a survey. The viceroy agreed to this, and made available the funds for the machinery, which was bought in San Francisco of the Union Iron Works. Work has now been going on at the mines under Mr. Church's supervision for six months. shafts have been sunk at both mines and the water pumped out of one. Native miners have been brought in to do the work, and foreign shippers are therefore indifferent about paying it, as it is regarded as a loss.

Consignees have two remedies against this unlawful tax: (1) To give a bond in surety for the invoice and then defend a suit on the bond, as it is an unlawful exaction; (2) to compel the Collector by mandamus to deliver the goods without either a bond or an invoice.

If merchants prefer paying fees for useless invoices to testing their rights in the courts, they are entitled to claim the additional burden on Consignees who are compensated for it. It is the duty of Consignees to certify invoices to protect the United States revenue, but it is not their duty when there is no revenue to protect.

What is conclusive against the right to exact an invoice for free goods is that the Collector can only exact a bond to produce non-dutiable goods. [Sections 2,857, 2,847, 2,848.] The bond must be entered and inspected as a Cash-bond just like dutiable goods. This is necessary to establish the right to which they belong. The manifest and bill of lading must also be deposited there as a pre-emption against fraud. It is not, therefore, necessary to have an invoice to show the character and quantity of the goods; the goods themselves show all that: so do the manifest and bill of lading. It has been urged in defense of the exacting of an invoice for free goods, that they are wanted for statistical purposes. The answer is that there is no law authorizing a tax on foreign commerce for any such purpose, and it is not necessary to have a consignment to give the statistics of imports.

Colonel Mosby claimed that as these fees for invoices of non-dutiable goods were not required by law, they did not belong to the Government, but were the perquisites of the Consul who gave them. The Consul maintained this claim.

The Collector of the Port of San Francisco has been exacting this illegal tax on invoices and the foreign shipper who paid them has been taxed twice, first by the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, and endeavored to have it remitted by the foreign banks and syndicates, but the tax declined, looking upon the project to invest money in ports and unrepresented cities as but little less than an investment in the moon. Nothing remained but to go to the Chinese Government to furnish the money, and this has been done by the viceroy. In providing 100,000 ticals and the governor of Amoor 60,000 making 130,000 ticals capital given to Mr. North, who goes to Shanghai to find men and machinery to take to the Amoor River.

This shows the earnest desire of the Government and high officials to develop the mineral resources of this country. Such efforts cannot fail to bring what mining activity has already begun in other countries, and especially in United States, namely, strengthen the Government, enrich the people, and open up new districts and highways for the general good—London and China Express.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR INVOICE FEES.

COLONEL MOSBY EXPOSES A CUSTOM HOUSE IMPOSITION ON IMPORTERS.

Colonel John S. Mosby recently secured a judgment in his favor by the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Mosby had been Consul of the United States for six years, and had turned into the Treasury over \$100,000, which had been collected by him for services performed. After President Cleveland had removed him because of his political principles, he sought to recover from the Government the fee which he had turned over. As was recorded in the Chronicle a few weeks ago, the court gave judgment in his favor for the full amount sued.

The decision of the court contained a point which is important. San Francisco importers of fine goods, Colonel Mosby had presented some secret spot with chemicals which eliminated the ordinary impurities found in all sugars. This doctoral sugar was then carted to the factors in bags purporting to contain raw sugar. The chemical had crystallized the cubes to a large extent and when they were broken they had a fine appearance and quality than sugar was ever known to possess. When everything was put into the market, the factors were not in motion and the sugar broke into small particles, according to the grade desired. When the refined sugar began to come out of the factory, two floors below, all who saw it marvelled at the grain which could turn raw sugar into refined in so short a time.

Among those defrauded by the exhibition was Wille, of the Weekly Statistical Sugar Circular, who printed only last month that he saw seventy-five bags of sugar which had been purchased in some secret spot with chemicals which eliminated the ordinary impurities found in all sugars. This doctoral sugar was then carted to the factors in bags purporting to contain raw sugar.

The fee for an invoice is prescribed by section 2,851, R. V. S. Section 2,854 requires a declaration by the shipper before a consol of the cost or marked value of goods subject to ad valorem duty, and of their quantity when subject to specific duty. Section 2,853 says that when a copy of the Consular invoice does not reach the collector at the port of entry, he may admit the collector of the fee on the basis of the quantity of some American sugar. In addition to this, the ordinary impurities found in all sugars. This doctoral sugar was then carted to the factors in bags purporting to contain raw sugar.

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who printed only last month that he saw seventy-five bags of sugar which had been purchased in some secret spot with chemicals which eliminated the ordinary impurities found in all sugars.

This doctoral sugar was then carted to the factors in bags purporting to contain raw sugar.

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INTIMATIONS.

JURY LIST, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Provisions of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1882, I have this day caused to be posted in the Court House, a List of all Men retained by me to be liable to serve as Jurors.

The said List will remain so posted for the term of one fortnight, in order that any Person may, as the case shall be apply by notice in writing to me requiring that his name, or the names of some other Person or Persons may be respectively either added to, or struck off the said List, upon cause duly assigned in such notice.

ALFRED G. WISE,

Acting Registrar.

Registry Supreme Court, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [248]

PUBLIC APOLOGY.

I, the undersigned YAMANAKA NAOISHI, a Copper Merchant, Amoy-shi-han-dori Niigata, Oita, Japan, make the following declaration by way of an apology:

The mark has been duly registered

in the trade mark office of the Agricultural and Commercial Department of Japanese Government in Tokyo, Japan, as the TRADE MARK of Mr. K. SUMITOMO, a Copper Merchant of Osaka, Japan, and is held by him, which by stamping it on his copper.

With full knowledge of the above fact I have fraudulently used and stamped his trade mark on copper, other and inferior than his, and sold it together with his genuine trade copper to be exported to different parts of the world; for this infringement of the trade mark regulation it was indicated and sued by him in the Court of Japan, but before the judgment is given I have confessed my wrong and offered to make amends by stamping it on his copper and sending it back to him, and where his claim, my request was kindly consented by him, so that I thought it to be my duty to make an apology to him and to the public in general to whom I have done so much injury; accordingly I do hereby of my free will and accord insert this public apology at my expense in the newspapers of all those places where there is a market for his copper for a period of seven days.

YAMANAKA NAOISHI.

The Copper Merchant above named having fraudulently used Mr. K. SUMITOMO's trade mark, and having been tried in the judicial Courts of Japan for this dishonesty, we, the undersigned Copper Merchants in regard of our friendship to the above named YAMANAKA NAOISHI, have humbly begged Mr. SUMITOMO's kind consent to insert this Apology to the public.

For the Committee of the said Copper Merchants.

M. KONDO.

Japan, December, 1888. [233]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES OF

\$10 EACH.

OF WHICH 15,000 SHARES ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

(The remaining 15,000 Shares have been taken up on the same terms as the Shares now offered to the Public.)

PAYMENT TO BE AS FOLLOWS:-

On APPLICATION.....\$1.

On ALLOTMENT.....\$1.

The Balance at call, (on One Month's notice being given) as required to meet drafts for purchase of Plant and otherwise for the purposes and the extension of the business of the Company.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of \$1 per share, will be sent in to The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 12th day of February, 1889.

DIRECTORS:-

THE HONOURABLE JOHN BELL-IRVING, THE HONOURABLE CATCHICK PAUL CHATER.

THE HONOURABLE B. ANDYSHE LAYTON, HENRY LISTON DALY-MARSHALL, Esq., LORENZ POESNECKER, Esq.

AND

ALFRED PARKER STOKES, Esq.

BANKERS:-

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SOLICITORS:-

MESSRS. SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES.

The principal object for which this Company has been formed is to supply the city of Victoria, Kowloon, and the Peak, with the ELECTRIC LIGHT. A subsidiary object is the supply of electric motor power wherever it may be required. Applications are now being carried out with the view to supply the necessary power for pumping water from the Albion Tank to a reservoir or tank to be established on the Peak.

The advantage of the ELECTRIC LIGHT are well recognised that but little need be said on the subject. It is, however, peculiarly adapted for use here on account of its being almost entirely free from heat and unaffected by wind, and also on account of its almost perfect freedom from danger by fire.

In the estimates included cost of supply, fuel, labour, and overhead, the Directors have to consider that the light can be supplied at rates which will compare favourably with the price paid for Gas in the Colony, while for quality, power and convenience, the light will be much superior to any other kind of lighting.

In the estimates included cost of sufficient engine power, plant, etc., for Electric Street lighting on the well known Arc System. Negotiations with a good prospect of success, are being carried on with the Government for a contract for this purpose.

A very suitable site for the Engine-house required for the Machinery has been purchased and will be made over to the Company at cost price.

It is proposed to order from England at once the necessary plant and dynamo on the latest and most approved principle adopted in England, and to have the Electric Supply Company at present engaged in installing in London a plant to supply 20,000 lights on this principle.

The Incidence will of course depend much on the number of lights supplied, but as the price will be, light for light, less than gas, there can be no doubt that the Electric Light will be generally adopted. If but 3,000 burners are supplied at rates which will compare favourably with the price paid for Gas in the Colony, while for quality, power and convenience, the light will increase with the increase in the demand for the light.

The value of the shares has been fixed at \$10 with the view of bringing the shares within the reach of all the community who are likely to use the light, and who will thus have a better opportunity of becoming shareholders than if the shares were of a higher value. It is intended that no dividend will be paid on the shares until the payment of the Dividend.

No promotion money will be paid.

For Prospects and for Forms of Application for shares, apply to the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

or to

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Dated 25th January, 1888. [203]

GUARANTEED the best Quality BOLSOM GIN, in Stone Bottles, at \$5 per dozen, also PUNCH, CURACAO, PER-SICO, ANISITE, POMEGRANATE, BITTER, FOETORICO TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Good English DOUBLE BARRELED BRECH LOADING GUNS, 12 Bore, the latest improvement, in Boxes, with everything complete. Price \$45. &c., &c.

J. F. SCHIFFER, 21 & 23, Pottinger Street, Hongkong, 5th July, 1888. [30]

TO BE LET.

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GOOD ROOMY and DRY GODOWNS with Water frontage at Wan-chai. Rent moderate.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 23rd Hongkong, 28th January, 1889. [216]

FURNISHED HOUSE from 1st of APRIL to 1st of MAY, 1889. "DEACONFIELD ARCADE," "BEZZY POINT," Immediate Possession. BISBEE VILLA," POK-POLUM. GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON.

Apply to SHARP & CO., BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 29th January, 1889. [218]

PEAK MOUNT KELLET. BUNGLOW, UNFURNISHED, TO BE LET - from 1st October to 1st May next, at reduced rate.

Apply to EDWARD SCHELHASS & CO., 23rd Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [187]

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GOOD BOARD AND RESIDENCE. J. B. WHITTE & BROS. Agents for CHINA, HOLLIDAY WISE & CO., Hongkong, 11th April, 1888. [229]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. MRS. STAINFIELD, 55, Queen's Road East, has PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. Good Accommodation, well furnished Rooms at moderate rates.

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